

Reporting in a general way in regard to certain changes suggested by Mr. Bowman in the sub-contract for plastering, and also that for plumbing, would say that no intelligent recommendations can be made until the joint committee has formally ratified, rejected or modified such contracts.

That section of Mr. Bowman's communication in which he claims that the city auditor's statement on the architect's June estimate shows a balance which has neither been paid him nor on his account for work and materials, is incorrect. All of the amount aggregating such estimate have been paid, or are only payable to the labor and the respective material men upon the open order of Mr. Bowman, and the only sum that could possibly be construed to be due to him is that rebate of 2 per cent for cash allowed by the Union Ironworks, amounting to \$43.

It is hardly necessary to state the conditions leading up to the decision of the arrangement by which the joint committee became the disbursing of all funds for labor and materials entering into the construction of the joint building. Suffice it to say that certain of the sub-contractors absolutely refused to further supply material and allow 10 per cent of their values to be retained with the naked prospect of receiving the same upon the completion of the building, and even that dependent upon the possibility of Mr. Bowman having a profit in the work. Hence it became necessary, in order to continue work, to abrogate such arrangement, notify Mr. Bowman to go on with the construction of the building as provided by his contract, which he has failed to do, and thereafter to take steps to terminate his employment. It is needless to state that such was the sole course left to pursue in order to speedily complete the building.

This matter of the variance in the plans on file in the office of the county clerk, and those by which Mr. Bowman has been working, is a question this sub-committee will not venture to report upon, but if there be any substantial variance it is a matter that can only be adjusted upon the final completion of the building, or unless some other plan be devised by the joint committee.

As to the inaccuracies in the architect's statement of the amounts paid and the estimated amount necessary to complete, which was supplied for the information of the joint committee, will state that some were mistakes in additions, and when corrected show a greater deficiency than then reported.

We would finally report that the gross sum of Mr. Bowman's contract is.....	\$377,987 00
Add to this the extras to date, being concrete and R. R. iron in foundation, grading, iron lintels, flues, steel beams and granite columns.....	28,176 27
	\$406,163 27
Amount paid to date—	
On 14 estimates.....	\$233,114 61
Paid without estimates—	
Granite columns.....	4,650 00
Grading.....	499 50
	238,264 11
Balance on contract.....	\$167,899 16
Add the 10 per cent retained.....	21,518 52
Total.....	\$189,617 68

This seems to be the condition at this date, and the architect's estimate that to complete the building in strict accordance with the plans and specifications will require \$203,123.39, and if this estimate be fairly correct it shows a deficiency of \$13,505.17.

Mr. Bowman, however, contends that the building can be completed for a less

figure, and in comparing the figures given us by Messrs Bowman and Korn with those of the architect, we find a difference of \$11,415, which still leaves a deficiency of \$2,090.17.

However, Mr. Bowman claims extras for the value of additional lumber entering into the building by reason of his alleged variance in plans; on account of difference in sizes of stone, additional anchor irons and bridging, and also as damages and expenses occasioned by the delay brought about by the fireproofing agitation, of which your committee were not charged with the duty of investigating. Nevertheless by letter of Mr. Bowman to the supervising architect, filed by this committee, and dated February 24, 1893, Mr. Bowman states specifically that the delay in work on the building was solely chargeable to the inclemency of the weather.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. MORRIS,
C. E. WANTLAND.

FOR HOME INDUSTRY.

The Real Estate exchange has set the pace for other business men's organizations in town, by coming out squarely for home manufactures, and pledging its members to sustain them in preference to imported goods. This is not the first occasion in the history of Utah where such a pledge has been made, for years ago many of the people entered into a similar agreement, and for a long time lived up to it. There was a gradual drifting away, however, and of recent years there have been only a few stalwart champions of home industry who have kept on that line by practice as well as precept.

For their present attitude on the question the exchange members deserve commendation. "The exchange has more life in it than any of our business men's organizations," said Mr. Conklin, president of the exchange, and the latter proceeded to prove the truth of the remark by taking the initial step in the line of meeting the greatest necessity that exists today in Utah financial circles.

The special business of the exchange meeting this afternoon was to hear the report of the committee on Deep Creek railroad resources and probable cost, but that committee asked for a few days' further time, which was granted, the understanding being that a special meeting would be called by the president as soon as the committee was ready.

The proposition of giving combined support to home manufactures was taken up and received earnest support. The discussion culminated in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, presented by A. P. Ferl:

"In view of the fact that Utah manufactured goods are as good as any in the market, and as cheap, and that it is absolutely necessary that they should be supported.

"Be it resolved, that the Real Estate exchange members pledge themselves as a body and individually to purchase and to insist on having and using home products whenever it is possible to do so."

The pledge binds the one hundred members of the exchange, and people many now look for all the well known real estate men in town, when next they come out with

a new suit of clothes, to be wearing homespun. As one of their members afterwards put it, "Chicago soap won't get into the houses while Utah soap is in the market; it will be Utah flour, fruit and vegetables, Utah foundry and machine work for railways, mills and mines, in fact, Utah material, work and workmen used for the prosperity of Utah's people, if this policy is carried out, and the real estate men can't afford to be out of sight in this business."

After the home industry proposition was disposed of, the proposition to bring natural gas into the city and have it used to illuminate the head of East Temple street, was taken up, and Frank T. Hiatt made the following motion, which was carried unanimously:

"I move that a committee of three be appointed to interview the president and board of directors of the New American Natural Gas company and secure if possible a proposition from said company stating for how much cash subsidy from the citizens of Salt Lake it will place one or more burning flambeaux on Main street, in said city."

W. E. Hubbard, A. H. Mayne and Frank T. Hiatt were appointed as said committee.

HOME INDUSTRY PROPOSITION.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 1, 1893.

Editor DESERET NEWS: Every low and again whensoever the inconveniences caused by stringency of money force themselves upon us there is a loud and agonizing cry for "home manufactures," and the weakness of our financial policy becomes woefully apparent; but just as soon as it ceases raining "the roof don't leak" and the necessity for its repair does not impress itself, so these outcries for "home manufacture" are spasmodic and temporary and there is palpable lack of persistent and intelligent effort in that direction. Thus the producing and manufacturing branch of financial power languishes, while the trading and speculative branch is well advanced and is apparently quite prosperous.

If one-half of the capital now invested in banks here were transferred to production and manufacture we would not be so much at the mercy of the whims and caprices of financial epidemics we could furnish more stable employment to our houseowners and taxpayers, have the amount of money in circulation multiplied several times and in every respect be in a more healthful condition financially. Surely there is no condition so much to be desired for a people as the utmost possibility of self dependence.

But there is no use in showing up evils unless one sets forth a practicable suggestion by way of remedy. Few persons know better than the writer the cost and the worry of experimenting and the drudgery and preliminary work necessary to bring forward a new industry, consequently few are better able to appreciate the value of co-operative assistance in bearing this expense and labor; therefore I suggest the incorporation of a company for the purpose of "promotion and development" with a sufficient capital so that the expenses of developing the practicability or feasibility of any industry may be borne to an easy man-